

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved

15 Jan 2015

Effective Date: 30 Sep 2016

Task Number: 71-9-5630

Task Title: Conduct Military Deception in the Joint Operations Area (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	JP 3-13.4	Military Deception	Yes	Yes

Conditions: The command is conducting operations as a Joint Task Force (JTF) or as a Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) headquarters. The command's headquarters receives liaison, unit, and individual augmentees. The command receives an operations order from higher headquarters. The commander issues guidance on the conduct of military deception. The command establishes communications with subordinate and adjacent units and higher headquarters. The mission command system is operational and processing information. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4.

Standards: The staff plans to conduct military deception to deliberately mislead threat decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions and operations in accordance with the commanders intent, orders from higher headquarters, operational requirements, and standard operating procedures.

Live Fire Required: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Assess	
Operational Environment			Training Environment (LV/C)	Training/Authorized % of Leaders Present at	% of Soldiers Present at	External Eval	% Performance Measures 'GO'	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'	Task Assessment
BDE & Above										
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	IAW unit CATS statement.		>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=91%	All	>=90%	T
				75-84%			80-90%		80-89%	T-
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)	Day			65-74%	75-79%	No	65-79%	<All	<=79%	P
60-64%				60-74%	51-64%		P-			
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)				<=59%	<=59%		<=50%			U

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct Composite Risk Management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Composite Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. The staff employs an iterative targeting cycle that:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Identifies end state and commander objectives by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Determining outcomes relevant to the present situation.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Defining measurable and achievable objectives.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Develops and prioritizes targets by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Analyzing target systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Developing entity-level targets.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Managing the target list.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Analyzes force capabilities by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Assessing target vulnerability.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Designating non-lethal capabilities to include:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(a) Information operations to shape attitudes and behavior favorable to US objectives.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(b) Electronic warfare to degrade or neutralize enemy combat capability.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(c) Computer network attacks to disrupt, manipulate, or degrade hostile computer networks.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(d) Military deception operations to cause an adversary to take (or not to take) specific actions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Conducting feasibility assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Estimating first- and second-order effects.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Recommends targets for commander's nomination and force assignment by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Consolidating target development and capabilities analysis results.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Assembling data on friendly force status.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Designating forces to specific targets and supporting missions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Presenting joint targeting recommendations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Issuing tasking orders.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Plans missions for force execution by refining the:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Fire support plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Information operations plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Space operations plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Air tasking order.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Collection plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Assesses effects by producing:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Battle damage assessments.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Munitions effectiveness assessments.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Collateral damage assessments.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Re-attack recommendations.	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. The staff recommends application of tactics depending on time, assets, equipment, and objectives to:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Camouflage an increase in or redeployment of forces or weapons systems.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Change the adversary's perception and/or identification of new forces or systems being introduced.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Facilitate adversary misperceptions of particular patterns of friendly behavior.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Direct adversary attention from other activities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Overload adversary intelligence collection and analytical capabilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Produce the illusion of strength where weakness exists.	N/A	N/A	N/A
g. Modify adversary expectations about size, activity, location, unit, time, equipment, intent, and style of mission execution.	N/A	N/A	N/A
h. Reduce adversary capability to accurately perceive and manage the battle.	N/A	N/A	N/A
+ 3. The commander orders the conduct of military deception operations to:			
a. Engage in an offensive action to deceive the adversary as to location and/or time of the main offensive action.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Demonstrate a show of force where the command does not seek a decision or contact with the adversary.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Present false or confusing information for collection and interpretation by the adversary.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Project simulated or disguised portrayal of friendly objects, units, or capabilities that may not exist, but appear to.	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. The staff employs physical, technical, and administrative means, independently or in combination, to conduct military deception operations by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Implementing operational activities and resources to convey or deny information to an adversary to include:	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Movement of forces.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Exercises and training activities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Dummy and decoy equipment and devices.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(4) Tactical actions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) Logistics actions and location of stockpiles and repair facilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(6) Test and evaluation activities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(7) Reconnaissance and surveillance activities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Designating material resources and operating techniques to convey or deny information to an adversary to include:	N/A	N/A	N/A
(1) Deliberate emission, alteration, absorption, or reflection of energy.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(2) Emission or suppression of chemical or biological signatures.	N/A	N/A	N/A
(3) Multimedia broadcast.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Applying resources, methods, and techniques designed to convey or deny oral, pictorial, documentary, or other physical evidence.	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. The staff coordinates the deception and operations execution timing to synchronize the deception with the operation by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Assessing the methods used to communicate the deception story.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Validating that the methods used to communicate the deception story are still appropriate and effective for the target audience.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Verifying that the integration between real-world operations and deception operations is credible, believable, and realistic.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Monitoring feedback from the deception operation to determine if the deception requires modification to meet changing operational requirements.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Protecting the deception and the operations that are supporting or supported.	N/A	N/A	N/A
f. Comparing termination criteria to current intelligence to see if the deception operation requires termination.	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. The staff evaluates the deception operation to determine when to recommend termination of the operation by:	N/A	N/A	N/A
a. Assessing the state of awareness of the target.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b. Detecting the predisposition and bias of the adversary.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c. Determining achievement or the specific termination objectives.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d. Recognizing the requirement to protect resources or more critical aspects of the larger operation.	N/A	N/A	N/A

TASK PERFORMANCE / EVALUATION SUMMARY BLOCK							
ITERATION	1	2	3	4	5	M	TOTAL
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES EVALUATED							
TOTAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES GO							
TRAINING STATUS GO/NO-GO							

ITERATION: 1 2 3 4 5 M

COMMANDER/LEADER ASSESSMENT: T P U

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-9-5200	Assess the Operational Situation	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5300	Prepare Plans (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-5400	Control Subordinate Operational Forces (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved
	71-9-6500	Provide Security for Operational Forces (Division Echelon and Above [Operational])	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	71-TA-5310	Conduct Operational Mission Analysis for Theater Army	71 - Combined Arms (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None**Supporting Individual Task(s):**

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-LDR-5003	Use the Mission Order Technique	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-2300	Perform Information Collection	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5111	Conduct the Military Decisionmaking Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5144	Develop a Running Estimate	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5145	Conduct Risk Management	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5200	Conduct Command Post Operations	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None**Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):**

Task ID	Title
OP 5.6.3	Conduct Military Deception (MILDEC)

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified			

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.

